

NEWPORT

Containing the freshest ADVICES

Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER,

"Whence our Country calls—Friends,
up, nor own a Sense beyond the Public

WINTER GOODS.

JUST IMPORTED BY

Walter Channing,

In the Boston Packet, Capt. Lyde, via Bolton,

A general Assortment of Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BROAD-CLOTHS, Cashmeres, German Serges and Plains of all Colours and Qualities, with Trimmings suitable.

A complete Assortment of twilled Coatings, Bearskins, Duffels, Kerseys, Rattens, Baizes, embossed Serges, Flannels, Swanskins, and Blankets.

Rattinets, Shalloons, Durants, Tammys, Callimancoes, and Lappings.

For Men's wear—Tissues, Murbletts, Lorettes, Tabbies, Florentines, Leather Sattins, Princet's Stuff, Ribbons, Satinets, Denims, Corduroys, printed, diced and plain Velvets.

Irish Linens (as usual low charged) Sheetings, brown Hollands, Apron and Shirting Checks.

Queens and plain Crapes, Camblets, Cambleteens, and Scotch Plaid.

Ducapes, Lutestrings, Mantuas, Sattins and Moreas of approved Colours, and Ribbons of the newest Fancies.

Modes, Pelongs, Taffaties, Persians and Sarfets.

Bandanno, Lutestring, and Barcelona Handkerchiefs and Cravats.

A large Assortment of printed Linens, Cottons, Calicoes, and Shawls.

Drawboys, Marcellas Quilting, Clouting Diaper, and Table-Cloths.

A beautiful Collection of rich Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Flowers, Edgings, and Laces.

Cambricks, Lawns, Mullins, Handkerchiefs and Aprons.

Ermines, Muffs and Tippets, Trimmings, and Snail.

Brown, white, black Beaver, Castor, and Felt Hats, of every Fashion, Chips for Hats and Bonnets, Gold and Silver Cord.

Buckram, Sewing Silk, Twist, Buttons, Knee Garters, Tapes, Threads, Cords, Gallon, Cap and Shirt Wires.

Stockings, Gloves, Mitts, and worked Caps of every Kind.

Bunting and Colours ready made; and Russel Shoes.

NAILS and SHOT.

BUCKLES and BUTTONS, plated, gilt, and common, of the most elegant Patterns.

Table and Carving Knives and Forks, Desk Furniture, Locks, Handaws, and Latches.

Tea-Trays, Waiters, Candlesticks, Warming Pans, Bellows, Shovel and Tongs.

London Pewter Dishes, Plates, Basons, Porringers, and common straight and oval Tea-Pots.

The Qualities and Kinds of his Goods being too various to be particularized, may be viewed at his Store, in Thames street, at the Corner of the New-Lane; where they are now opened for Sale by Wholesale and Retail.

Wines and Spirits of all Sorts, and genuine—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Indico, Spices, Figs, Raisins, and Currants, to be had at said Store.

Newport, 5th Nov. 1785.

Robert Sands,

On Little-Red-Hill, in South-Kingstown, begs Leave to inform the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,

THAT he keeps a PUBLIC HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, in the House lately occupied by Col. John Porter. His House is well finished—he has a good Stable, and every necessary Accommodation to render every Person comfortable, who pleases to favour him with their Custom.

Newport, 11. **ALL the Creditors to the Estate of ELIZABETH HARRISON, late of this City, Widow, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby notified to bring in and ascertain their respective Demands against that Estate, to either of us the Subscribers, in Newport, who are this Day by the Judge of Probate for this City, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the same, for which Six Months are allowed.**

NICHOLAS TILLINGHAST,
Nov. 6, 1785. SAMUEL VERNON, 3d.



IRISH BILL.

[Continued from our last.]

AND be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present Settlement, that Irish fail cloth shall be deemed British fail cloth, within the meaning of an Act of the nineteenth year of his late Majesty, King George the Second, or any other Act or Acts of the Parliament of this kingdom respecting the furnishing of ships with British fail-cloth; and that the Irish fail cloth shall be entitled to equal preference and advantage as British for the use of the British navy.

And be it further declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present Settlement, that the people of Ireland now, and at all times to come, shall have the benefit of trading to and from the British colonies and plantations in the West-Indies and America, and to and from the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and in all articles of the growth produce, or manufacture in as full and ample manner as the people of this kingdom, and shall likewise have the benefit of trading in the like ample manner to and from all such colonies, settlements, and plantations, which this kingdom may hereafter acquire or establish, and to and from such British settlements as may exist in the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to the Straights of Magellan; whenever the trade with those countries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid That all goods and commodities whatever, which may at any time be legally imported from Great-Britain into any British colonies or plantations in the West-Indies or America, or into any British settlements on the Coast of Africa, or into any such colonies, settlements, or plantations, which this kingdom may hereafter acquire or establish, or into any British settlement which may exist in the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan, whenever the commerce to the said countries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only, may in like manner be imported into the said colonies, settlements, or plantations, from Ireland subject only to the same duties and regulations as the like goods shall be subject to on importation into any of the said colonies, settlements, or plantations respectively from Great-Britain.

Provided always, and be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present Settlement, that all such regulations or restrictions as relate to the trade with the British colonies or plantations, which are now, or shall hereafter be, in force by laws passed by the Parliament of this kingdom, shall be from time to time established in Ireland, by laws to be passed in the Parliament of Ireland within months, if the Parliament of Ireland shall be then sitting, and shall continue to sit for months, next ensuing, without being prorogued or dissolved, or, in case the Parliament of Ireland shall not be then sitting, or shall not continue to sit for months, without being prorogued or dissolved, then within months after the commencement of the next ensuing session of Parliament: Provided nevertheless, That the

MERCURY.

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

at the Foot of the PARADE.

Sons, and Sires, should yield their Treasure
Safety." BROOKER'S GUSTAVUS VASA.

Laws to be passed in the Parliament of this kingdom, for the purposes aforesaid, shall impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits on the subjects of Great-Britain and Ireland.

Provided also, and be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present Settlement, that all goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any British or of any foreign colony in America or in the West-Indies, or of any of the British, or foreign, settlements on the coast of Africa, and all peltry, rum, train oil, and whale-fins, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the countries belonging to the United States of America, or being the produce of the fisheries carried on by the subjects of the said United States, shall, on importation into Ireland, be made subject to the same duties and regulations as the like goods are, or from time to time shall be, subject to on importation into Great-Britain; or if prohibited from being imported into Great-Britain, shall in like manner be prohibited from being imported into Ireland.

Provided always, and be it declared, That rum being of the produce or manufacture of the British plantations in the West-Indies, may be imported into Ireland at no higher duties than are now payable thereon; and also, that all goods exported from Ireland to the British colonies, plantations in the West-Indies, or in America to the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or to any of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan, long as the Commerce to the said countries shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only, or to any of the British settlements in the East-Indies, whenever such commerce shall from time to time be made liable to duties, and be entitled to such drawbacks, and be put under such regulations as may be necessary, in order that the same may not be parted with less duties or impositions than like goods shall be burdened with when exported from Great-Britain; provided always, that like and provisions may continue to be exported from Ireland to any British colony, plantation, or settlement, duty free.

Provided also, and be it further declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present Settlement, that no bounties shall be payable in Ireland on exportation of any article to any British colonies or plantations in America, or in the West-Indies, or to the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or in the Indies, or on the exportation of any article imported from the British colonies or plantations in America, or the West-Indies, or from the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or in the Indies or of any manufacture made of such article, unless in cases where a similar bounty payable in Great-Britain on exportation of thence, or where such bounty is merely in nature of a drawback or compensation of or duties paid, over and above duties paid in Great-Britain.

And be it declared by the Authority aforesaid That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present Settlement, that when any goods of the growth, produce or manufacture of the British West-Indies, or any other of the British colonies

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1785.

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with their Custom.

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BETH HARRISON, late of this City,
Widow, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby notified
to bring in and ascertain their respective Demands against
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are this Day by the Judge of Probate for this City, appointed
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deemed British fail cloth, within the meaning of
an Act of the nineteenth year of his late Majesty,
King George the Second, or any other Act or
Acts of the Parliament of this kingdom respecting
the furnishing of ships with British fail-cloth; and
that the Irish fail cloth shall be entitled to equal
preference and advantage as British for the use of
the British navy.

And be it further declared by the authority a-
foresaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to
be a fundamental and essential condition of the
present Settlement, that the people of Ireland
now, and at all times to come, shall have the be-
nefit of trading to and from the British colonies
and plantations in the West-Indies and America,
and to and from the British settlements on the
coast of Africa, and in all articles of the growth
produce, or manufacture in as full and ample man-
ner as the people of this kingdom, and shall like-
wise have the benefit of trading in the like am-
ple manner to and from all such colonies, settle-
ments, and plantations, which this kingdom may
hereafter acquire or establish, and to and from
such British settlements as may exist in the coun-
tries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to the
Streights of Magellan, whenever the trade
with those countries shall cease to be carried on
by an exclusive company having liberty to im-
port into the port of London only.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid
That all goods and commodities whatever, which
may at any time be legally imported from Great-
Britain into any British colonies or plantations
in the West-Indies or America, or into any Bri-
tish settlements on the Coast of Africa, or into any
such colonies, settlements, or plantations,
which this kingdom may hereafter acquire or
establish, or into any British settlement which
may exist in the countries beyond the Cape of
Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, when-
ever the commerce to the said countries shall cease
to be carried on by an exclusive company having
liberty to import into the port of London only,
may in like manner be imported into the said
colonies, settlements, or plantations, from Ireland
subject only to the same duties and regulations
as the like goods shall be subject to on importa-
tion into any of the said colonies, settlements, or
plantations respectively from Great-Britain.

Provided always, and be it declared by the
authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and ad-
judged to be a fundamental and essential condition
of the present Settlement, that all such regulations
or restrictions as relate to the trade with the Bri-
tish colonies or plantations, which are now, or
shall hereafter be, in force by laws passed by the
Parliament of this kingdom, shall be from time
to time established in Ireland, by laws to be pas-
sed in the Parliament of Ireland within
months, if the Parliament of Ireland shall be then
sitting, and shall continue to sit for
months, next ensuing, without being prorogued or
dissolved, or, in case the Parliament of Ireland
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sit for months, without being prorogued
or dissolved, then within months after
the commencement of the next ensuing session of
Parliament: Provided nevertheless, That the

[No. 1260.]

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Sons, and Sires, should yield their Treasure
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Laws to be passed in the Parliament of this
kingdom, for the purposes aforesaid, shall impose
the same restraints, and confer the same benefits
on the subjects of Great-Britain and Ireland.

Provided also, and be it declared by the au-
thority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged
to be a fundamental and essential condition of
the present Settlement, that all goods of the
growth, produce, or manufacture of any British
or of any foreign colony in America or in the West
Indies, or of any of the British, or foreign settle-
ments on the coast of Africa, and all peltry, rum,
train oil, and whale fins, being the growth, pro-
duce, or manufacture of the countries belonging
to the United States of America, or being the
produce of the fisheries carried on by the subjects
of the said United States, shall, on importation
into Ireland, be made subject to the same duties
and regulations as the like goods are, or from
time to time shall be, subject to on importation
into Great-Britain; or if prohibited from being
imported into Great-Britain, shall in like man-
ner be prohibited from being imported into Ire-
land.

Provided always, and be it declared, That run-
ning of the produce or manufacture of the Bri-
tish plantations in the West-Indies, may be im-
portable into Ireland at no higher duties than are
now payable thereon; and also, that all goods
exported from Ireland to the British colonies,
plantations in the West-Indies, or in America,
to the British settlements on the coast of Africa,
or to any of the countries beyond the Cape of
Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan,
long as the Commerce to the said countries shall
continue to be carried on by an exclusive com-
pany, having liberty to import into the port of
London only, or to any of the British settle-
ments in the East-Indies, whenever such commerce
shall cease to be carried on by such exclusive com-
pany, shall from time to time be made liable to
duties, and be entitled to such drawbacks of
and be put under such regulations as may be
necessary, in order that the same may not be
ported with less duties or impositions than
like goods shall be burdened with when ex-
ported from Great-Britain; provided always, that like
and provisions may continue to be exported from
Ireland to any British colony, plantation, or
settlement, duty free.

Provided also, and be it further declared by
authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and ad-
judged to be a fundamental and essential condi-
tion of the present Settlement, that no bounties shall
be payable in Ireland on exportation of any article
to any British colonies or plantations in
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Indies, or on the exportation of any article im-
ported from the British colonies or plantations in
America, or the West-Indies, or from the Bri-
tish settlements on the coast of Africa, or in the
Indies or of any manufacture made of such article,
unless in cases where a similar bounty
payable in Great-Britain on exportation from
thence, or where such bounty is merely in
nature of a drawback or compensation of or
duties paid, over and above duties paid in Great-
Britain.

And be it declared by the Authority aforesaid
That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fun-
damental and essential condition of the present Set-
tlement, that when any goods of the growth, pro-
duce or manufacture of the British West-Indi-
an islands, or any other of the British colonies

plantations, shall be shipped from Ireland for Great-Britain; they shall be accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue office of the said colonies, as shall be required by law on importation into Great-Britain; and that, when the whole quantity included in one certificate shall not be shipped at any one time, the original certificate, properly indorsed as to quantity, shall be sent with the first parcel, and to identify the remainder, if shipped within

new certificates shall be granted by the proper officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a register of the original documents, specifying the quantities before shipped from thence, by what vessels, and to what ports. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid; That when any ship or vessel shall arrive from any port or place in Ireland, at any port in this kingdom, laden with any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British West-India islands, or any other of the British colonies or plantations, no such goods shall be imported into this kingdom, unless accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue officers in the said colonies, as shall be required by law on importation into Great-Britain from the said colonies or plantations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, as the like goods are subject to on importation into Great-Britain from the said colonies and plantations respectively, or unless, when the whole quantity included in one certificate, properly indorsed as to quantity, shall have been sent with the first parcel, and the remainder shall have been shipped within

and shall be accompanied with new certificates, granted by the proper officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a register of the original documents, specifying the quantities before shipped from thence, by what vessel, and to what port.

(To be continued)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 23.

WE hear by late letters from Alexandria, that the Cadi of the city of Mocha, in Arabia Felix, has prohibited, under the severest penalties, the exportation of coffee from Mocha, which is so much sought after in Europe, so that the merchants in Alexandria cannot any longer furnish their correspondents in Europe. The same letters bring a piece of news more afflicting; the plague rages in Cairo beyond all former precedent. Three thousand persons per day fall a sacrifice to its violence. The 19th of April was remarkable for the number of victims; 3,600 Mahometans were cut off on that day, besides Copts, Greeks, Christians, and Jews, who are not reckoned in the above number, but who died in great numbers on the same day. The Jews who were settled in Cairo, are almost all dead. Every inhabitant bears in his hat a label, telling who he is, in case he should be found dead in the street. Several of the Beys are already dead, such of the people as despair oblige to leave their houses, fill the air with their cries while they run along the streets. The cause of this peculiar violence of the disease is said to be that the waters of the Nile are become putrid from the dead bodies which the Government of High Egypt ordered to be thrown into it. The calamity increases every day; the bodies are left in the streets without burial. At present the contagion has not reached Alexandria, where indeed, there are not any symptoms of contagion.

Madrid, July 15. A decree, published on the 28th of May, contains the following, viz—

Experience having proved that the colours at present used by the Royal Navy and merchant ships are frequently at great distances, and in times of calm, mistaken for those of other nations, his majesty orders therefore, that in future the flag used by men of war shall be divided lengthways into three. The top and bottom division to contain each one quarter of the width of the colours, and to be red; the middle streak, which will contain the other half, is to be yellow, with the arms of Spain reduced to the two quarters of Castile and Leon, surmounted by a Royal Crown; the streamer is to be of the same colours with the arms of Spain, in a yellow square near the flag-staff. The colours used by the merchant ships are to be of the same, but without the arms, the whole width of the colours divided into three equal parts; the upper and lower ones to be red and yellow alternately, and the middle yellow. The above colours shall become general on the first of January, 1786, in the European Ocean, as far as the latitude of Tenerif: In the Mediterranean on the first of July; in America, and every where else, on the first of January, 1787.

DUBLIN, August 11.

We are to get, or rather to be continued in, the full participation of trade with the British Colonies in America; that is with the wretched residue which the American revolt has left to England, as not worth taking from her. What is this wretched residue? Every one who has leisure to consult the map may see, it consists of a region of ice and snow, from the Cape of God's Mercy, just without the Arctic circle, to Esquimaux Bay, in lat. 54, and southward of that along the dreary bays of Newfoundland to the desolate island of Cape-Breton, and the beggarly province of Nova-Scotia; a tract that, all together, does not contain as many inhabitants as the town of Drogheda; the entire trade to which might with ease be carried on by any one mercantile house of character; nor would that one favoured house get rich in trade: and yet we are told of a colonial participation, as an object commendable with a surrender of our independence, and the adop-

tion of a ruinous code of mercantile and taxation. Such an impudent insult on our understandings is not patiently to be borne.

Aug. 30. The chief objections to the commercial regulations were, their being inimical to the agreement of 1780 and 1782, which declared Ireland an independent kingdom. 2dly. Their granting a power to Great-Britain to enact laws in future to bind Ireland, which was undoing what was granted to them in 1780 and 1782. And 3dly. The settling permanent regulations between the two kingdoms, in so intricate a business in which it was impossible for human foresight to foresee the consequences.

The rejection of the propositions has unhinged the ministry in this kingdom for the present; a little time may perhaps bring the nation to a better temper; but it never can be brought to think well of such a system as has been just rejected; if any thing is done at all for regulating trade, it must be on clear and simple principles.

On Sunday next Mr. Cooke is expected from London; with Mr. Pitt's definitive answer to the Duke of Rutland's retort of the terms only on which he consents any longer to hold the reins of government in this kingdom. If the answer is unsatisfactory, his Grace intends positively to abdicate his station, the week after the prorogation of parliament, an event which is fixed upon to take place on the 10th of September.

LONDON, September 19.

A system of iniquity the most extensive in its operation and destructive in its tendency, has lately been discovered in the departments of the Customs and Excise; a system which, within these last ten years, has robbed the revenue of at least thirty thousand pounds per annum.

A combination of near one hundred persons in the mercantile world, many of whom were considered as men of great credit and respectability, have, during the above time, made it almost a daily practice to enter outwards, and ship such goods as were, upon exportation to foreign parts, entitled to certain bounties, or excise drawbacks, and which, by the connivance of inferior officers, and the assistance of the Masters of such ships as the goods were on board of, were re-landed in the river, and conveyed back to the warehouses of the persons by whom they were shipped, who, having received the bounty, or drawback repeatedly practised the same robbery of the public, by the same means, and with the same goods packed in different quantities. Prohibited East-India and French goods, sold for exportation, were also re-landed, and vend- ed by the same persons and means in Great-Britain, to a most alarming annual amount;—and, in truth, every species of practicable fraud.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.

On Saturday last was read in the House of Assembly, and ordered to lie on the table, a message from the President and Supreme Executive Council, stating that they had received a petition from 35 natives of China and Bengal, setting forth,—That they had been compelled, by force of arms, to assist in navigating from Batavia to Baltimore the Pallas, Capt. O'Donnel; that they had been unjustly and severely treated on the voyage; that they had come to this city, in hopes of being able to return to their native country with Capt. Truxton; that they had been disappointed in their expectations; they therefore pray such relief may be granted them as shall be seen fit.

The President and Council, remarking on the above; observe, that it is highly necessary these people may not have cause to conceive a well-founded prejudice against this country; they had, therefore, come to two resolutions on the subject, of which one was, to transmit their petition to the Governor of Maryland, with a request to make inquiry into the charges contained in it, and if it should appear that they had been aggrieved, to order that justice be done them; the other resolution was, that the General Assembly of this State be applied to, to make in the interim, such provision of food and cloathing for them, as circumstances might require.

On Monday the said message being read a second time; it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, that the Supreme Executive Council be authorized to make such provision for them, of food, clothes and lodging, as may be necessary.

NEW-YORK, November 6.

Yesterday, being the Anniversary of His Most Catholic Majesty's name day, when the King entered into the 69th year of his age, was celebrated with a respect due to a Monarch, under whose auspices the commerce of his subjects has remarkably flourished, and been vastly extended. In the morning the Spanish Packet was elegantly dressed with a fine exhibition of colours, and fired many salutes; and his Excellency Don Gardoqui, Minister from the Court of Madrid, gave a very elegant entertainment to the first perennages of this City. His Majesty, formerly King of Naples; succeeded his half brother, Ferdinand the VI. late King of Spain, on the 10th of April, 1759, and in 1739, was married to the Princess Maria Amelia, of Saxony, by whom he had nine children, viz. Maria Louisa, Grand Duchess of Tuscany; Charles, Prince of Asturias, presumptive heir to the Crown of Spain; Ferdinand Anthony, present King of Naples; Gabriel Anthony; Anthony Paical and four others which have died.

Nov. 14. On Saturday last arrived at this port his Britannic Majesty's packet Halifax, Capt. Boulderston, after a passage of forty-six days from Falmouth; and yesterday afternoon, his Most Christian Majesty's packet the Courier de New-York, Capt. Jaubert, in forty-five days from L'Orient.

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ina, a plan of military operations, opposing the German league lately concerted by Prussia, Hesse, Hanover, and peradvantage, Great-Britain, France, and Holland.—In an action with the Tartars lately, near Cuban, the regiment of Astracan lost its Colonel, and the whole battalion was nearly cut to pieces; but the Russians won a victory, with the glory of taking prisoners the Khan, his son, and nephew, who were arrived at Petersburg, and treated with great kindness and sensibility by the truly illustrious Czarina, whose fleet it not to proceed for the Mediterranean as once intended.—War seems at last to be inevitable between the Emperor and their High Mightinesses of the United Netherlands; many motions, and every apparatus to hostilities; on the Emperor's side; confirm this opinion.—The King of Great-Britain, for the first time, visited the noble University of Oxford on the 14th of September, accompanied by the Queen, and six of the Princes and Princesses; visited the several colleges, were received with prodigious acclamation and rejoicing; in the evening they returned to Windsor, after John Teacher, Esq; the Mayor, had received the honour of knighthood from his Majesty.—Prince William Henry is appointed a Post Captain in the Hebe Frigate, and lays at Portsmouth for sailing orders.—The Spaniards are fitting out sixteen sail of the line, and other warlike preparations are making in that kingdom, which occasions much surprise and speculation.—The office of Comptroller of the City of London, (vacant by the death of Mr. Seaman, who left this world at 87, after enjoying that office 46 years) it is said will be filled by John Whitlock Esq; of Streatham, a most deserving and truly amiable citizen of London; the emoluments of the place are from eight hundred to one thousand pounds a year.

SALAM, Nov. 8.

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Richard Squire, J. Mathews, Alex. Evans, John Boardman, and Geo. Stewart, indicted by the Grand Jury for piratically possessing themselves, on the 15th of August last, of the schooner Amity, James Dinean, master, were, on Thursday last, arraigned before the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, and the Judge of the Maritime Court who are constituted, by law, a Court for trying acts of piracy on the high seas, when they all pleaded *not guilty*. The Court, by desire of the prisoners, were pleased to appoint a Council for them, and assigned this day for their trial.

BOSTON, November 14.

With pleasure we contradict a paragraph inserted in the last Boston and other papers, which mentioned the death of the Hon. JOHN SULLIVAN, Esq; and assure our readers that the General still lives—emphatically and politically lives; and we hope long will continue one of the Morning Stars of New-Hampshire.

NEWPORT, November 21.

A Copy of an Act of the Honorable General Assembly of this State, passed at their Session in October last. An Act in Addition to an Act, entitled "An Act vesting Congress with the Power of regulating foreign Trade."

BE it Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted, That the Delegates of this State, in Congress assembled, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered in the Name and Behalf of this State, to agree to and ratify any Article or Articles, by which the United States in Congress assembled, shall be fully empowered to regulate the Trade and Commerce of the respective States, and the Citizens thereof with each other, and to regulate, restrain, or prohibit, the Importation of all foreign Goods, in any Ship or Vessels owned by any of the States, or by a Citizen or Citizens of either. And that the Article or Articles containing the Powers aforesaid, as substantially agreeing therewith, when adopted by all the other States in the Union, shall be in Force for the Space of Twenty-five Years, and no longer.

Last Thursday Evening arrived in this City from Congress, the Hon. WILLIAM ELLERY, and DAVID HOWELL, Esquires, Delegates from this State.

The same Evening departed this Life, after a very short illness, ROBERT LILLIBRIDGE, Esq; of this City, in the 55th Year of his Age.—His Remains, attended by a large Number of respectable Inhabitants, were Yesterday Afternoon decently interred.

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Yesterday sailed, for South-Carolina, the Ship Bell, Capt. Bentley, with whom went Passengers Doctor OUPHANT and LADY, Miss BETSY FLAGG, and several other Passengers.

This Morning arrived here the Sloop Newport Packet, Captain Lawton, from Philadelphia.

plantations, shall be shipped from Ireland for Great Britain, they shall be accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue office as of the said colonies, as shall be required by law on importation into Great Britain; and that, when the whole quantity included in one certificate shall not be shipped at any one time, the original certificate, properly indorsed as to quantity, shall be sent with the first parcel, and to identify the remainder, if shipped within

new certificates shall be granted by the proper officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a register of the original documents, specifying the quantities before shipped from thence, by what vessels, and to what ports. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any ship or vessel shall arrive from any port or place in Ireland, at any port in this kingdom, laden with any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British West-India islands, or any other of the British colonies or plantations, no such goods shall be imported into this kingdom, unless accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue officers in the said colonies, as shall be required by law on importation into Great Britain from the said colonies or plantations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, as the like goods are subject to on importation into Great Britain from the said colonies and plantations respectively, or unless, when the whole quantity included in one certificate, properly indorsed as to quantity, shall have been sent with the first parcel, and the remainder shall have been shipped within

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(To be continued)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 23.
We hear by late letters from Alexandria, that the Cadi of the city of Mocha, in Arabia Felix, has prohibited, under the severest penalties, the exportation of coffee from Mocha, which is so much sought after in Europe, so that the merchants in Alexandria cannot any longer furnish their correspondents in Europe. The same letters bring a piece of news more afflicting; the plague rages in Cairo beyond all former precedent. Three thousand persons per day fall a sacrifice to its violence. The 19th of April was remarkable for the number of victims; 3,600 Mahometans were cut off on that day, besides Copts, Greeks, Christians, and Jews, who are not reckoned in the above number, but who died in great numbers on the same day. The Jews who were settled in Cairo, are almost all dead. Every inhabitant bears in his hat a label, telling who he is, in case he should be found dead in the street. Several of the Beys are already dead, such of the people as despair oblige to leave their houses, fill the air with their cries while they run along the streets. The cause of this peculiar violence of the disease is said to be that the waters of the Nile are become putrid from the dead bodies which the Government of High Egypt ordered to be thrown into it. The calamity increases every day; the bodies are left in the streets without burial. At present the contagion has not reached Alexandria, where indeed, there are not any symptoms of contagion.

Madrid, July 15. A decree, published on the 28th of May, contains the following, viz—

"Experience having proved that the colours at present used by the Royal Navy and merchant ships are frequently at great distances, and in times of calm, mistaken for those of other nations, his majesty orders therefore, that in future the flag used by men of war shall be divided lengthways into three. The top and bottom division to contain each one quarter of the width of the colours, and to be red; the middle streak, which will contain the other half, is to be yellow, with the arms of Spain reduced to the two quarters of Castile and Leon, surmounted by a Royal Crown; the streamer is to be of the same colours with the arms of Spain, in a yellow square near the flag-staff. The colours used by the merchant ships are to be of the same, but without the arms, the whole width of the colours divided into three equal parts; the upper and lower ones to be red and yellow alternately, and the middle yellow. The above colours shall become general on the first of January, 1786, in the European Ocean, as far as the latitude of Tenerif: In the Mediterranean on the first of July; in America, and every where else, on the first of January, 1787."

DUBLIN, August 11.

We are to get, or rather to be continued in, the full participation of trade with the British Colonies in America; that is with the wretched residue which the American revolt has left to England, as not worth taking from her. What is this wretched residue? Every one who has leisure to consult the map may see, it consists of a region of ice and snow, from the Cape of God's Mercy, just without the Arctic circle, to Ekimau Bay, in lat. 54, and southward of that along the dreary bays of Newfoundland to the desolate island of Cape-Breton, and the beggarly province of Nova-Scotia; a tract that, all together, does not contain as many inhabitants as the town of Drogheda; the entire trade to which might with ease be carried on by any one mercantile house of character; nor would that one favoured house get rich in trade; and yet we are told of a colonial participation, as an object commensurate with a surrender of our independence, and the adop-

tion of a ruinous code of revenue and taxation. Such an impudent insult on our understandings is not patiently to be borne.

Aug. 30. The chief objections to the commercial regulations were, their being inimical to the agreement of 1780 and 1782, which declared Ireland an independent kingdom. 2dly. Their granting a power to Great Britain to enact laws in future to bind Ireland, which was undoing what was granted to them in 1780 and 1782. And 3dly. The settling permanent regulations between the two kingdoms, in so intricate a business in which it was impossible for human foresight to foresee the consequences.

The rejection of the propositions has unhinged the ministry in this kingdom for the present; a little time may perhaps bring the nation to a better temper; but it never can be brought to think well of such a system as has been just rejected; if any thing is done at all for regulating trade, it must be on clear and simple principles.

On Sunday next Mr. Cooke is expected from London, with Mr. Pitt's definitive answer to the Duke of Rutland's remonstrance of the terms only on which he consents any longer to hold the reins of government in this kingdom. If the answer is unsatisfactory, his Grace intends positively to abdicate his station, the week after the prorogation of parliament, an event which is fixed upon to take place on the 15th of September.

LONDON, September 19.

A system of iniquity the most extensive in its operation and destructive in its tendency, has lately been discovered in the departments of the Customs and Excise; a system which, within these last ten years, has robbed the revenue of at least thirty thousand pounds per annum.

A combination of near one hundred persons in the mercantile world, many of whom were considered as men of great credit and respectability, have, during the above time, made it almost a daily practice to enter outwards, and ship such goods as were, upon exportation to foreign parts, entitled to certain bounties, or excise drawbacks, and which, by the connivance of inferior officers, and the assistance of the Masters of such ships as the goods were on board of, were re-landed in the river, and conveyed back to the warehouses of the persons by whom they were shipped, who, having received the bounty, or drawback repeatedly practised the same robbery of the public, by the same means, and with the same goods packed in different quantities. Prohibited East-India and French goods, sold for exportation, were also re-landed, and vend- ed by the same persons and means in Great-Britain, to a most alarming annual amount;—and, in truth, every species of practicable fraud.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.

On Saturday last was read in the House of Assembly, and ordered to lie on the table, a message from the President and Supreme Executive Council, stating that they had received a petition from 35 natives of China and Bengal, setting forth,—That they had been compelled, by force of arms, to assist in navigating from Batavia to Baltimore the Pallas, Capt. O'Donnel; that they had been unjustly and severely treated on the voyage; that they had come to this city, in hopes of being able to return to their native country with Capt. Truxton; that they had been disappointed in their expectations; they therefore pray such relief may be granted them as shall be seen fit.

The President and Council, remarking on the above; observe, that it is highly necessary these people may not have cause to conceive a well-founded prejudice against this country; they had, therefore, come to two resolutions on the subject, of which one was, to transmit their petition to the Governor of Maryland, with a request to make inquiry into the charges contained in it, and if it should appear that they had been aggrieved, to order that justice be done them; the other resolution was, that the General Assembly of this state be applied to, to make in the interim, such provision of food and cloathing for them, as circumstances might require.

On Monday the said message being read a second time, it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, that the Supreme Executive Council be authorized to make such provision for them, of food, clothes and lodging, as may be necessary.

NEW-YORK, November 5.

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the Rev. JOHN GRAVES,
Years, Minister of the Epis-
in that Town; during which
a Life of the most exemplary
and an unwearied Dilligence in dis-
the great and important Duties of
Oce, he justly merited the Character
faithful Servant of Jesus Christ, as he
ed the Love and Esteem of good Men
very Denomination.

While feeble Nature drops, perhaps, a Tear,
Reason and Religion, better taught,
Congratulate the dead, and crown his Tomb,
with Wealth triumphant.

By His EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM GREENE, Esq;
Governor, Captain-General, and Com-
mander in Chief, of and over the State of
Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations:

PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the General Assembly, at
the Session held at South Kingstown,
on the last Monday in October last,
having into Consideration, that it is highly be-
coming all States and Governments to make
public Acknowledgements, with Thank-
giving, to the Creator and Supreme Gover-
nor of the Universe, for all his Mercies, did
pass an Act, ordering and directing, that
on the First Day of December next,
should be observed by the Inhabitants of this
State as a Day of public THANKSGIVING to
Almighty God, for the Enjoyment of the
free Exercise of our Rights and Liberties,
religious and civil; for the Means of a
Christian and liberal Education; for bless-
ing the Labour of our Hands, in giving us
to reap plentifully the Fruits of the Earth in
their due Season, and for all his other Mer-
its, particularly during the Year past; and
did also a strict Observance of the aforesaid
Day, for the Purpose aforesaid: And re-
solved me to issue a Proclamation accord-
ing to the said Act.

HAVE THEREFORE thought fit
to issue this Proclamation, to make known
the same: And do hereby call upon the
Inhabitants of this State, to assemble them-
selves on the said Day, in their usual Places
of public Worship, for the said Purpose;
and strictly to observe the same as a Day of
solemn and public Thanksgiving to Al-
mighty God, for all his Blessings and Mer-
its.

Given under my Hand, this Tenth Day
of November, in the Tenth Year of
Independence, A. D. 1785.

WILLIAM GREENE.

By His Excellency's Command,

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

God save the United States of America.

NAVAL-OFFICE, Port of Newport, Nov. 14.

INWARD ENTRIES, From
Gentle Washington, W. Gardner, Copenhagen.
Ship Dolphin, J. Locke, Massachusetts.

CLEARED, For
Ship Peggy, R. Lawton, New-York.
Gentle Happy Return, J. Grimes, North-Carolina.
Ship Phebe, S. McClellan, Georgia.
Ship Sally, H. Tew, Hispaniola.

Messrs. Printers,

By inserting the following Question, in your
Paper, taken from a Boston Magazine, you
will oblige A CUSTOMER.

Can a Cardinal pray a Soul out of Purgatory by
himself in an Hour, a Bishop in three Hours,
a Priest in five, and a Friar in seven.—In what
time can they pray out three Souls, all praying to-
gether?

By the late Arrival of the Western Mail during the
last Season, and the Request of several Customers, we
are enabled to alter the Publication of this Paper from Sa-
turday to Monday.

Insurance-Office, Newport.

ALL Persons indebted to the Underwriters of this
Office, for Premiums on Risques already terminated,
are earnestly Requested to call and discharge their Notes:
Those especially, for whose Notes the Money has been
long due, must not expect any further Indulgence, as
there are several Demands upon the Office that must be
soon discharged.

November 21, 1785.

WANTED, BY Brown, Rogers, & Brown,

OF PROVIDENCE,
TWO LADS, about 14 Years of Age, to serve in the
Ropemaking-Business for five Years. They will
be provided with good and sufficient Board and Lodging,
and be completely clothed during their Apprenticeship,
and be furnished with a decent Suit of Clothes at its Ex-
piration. For further Particulars, inquire of DANIEL
& JOSEPH ROGERS, or ROBERT ROGERS, in
Thames-street.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1785.

MARTIN BENSON

Has just imported in the Ship Jave from St. Martin's,
CARGO of excellent ROCK SALT.—He has also
imported in the Washington, Capt. Gardner, from
Copenhagen, choice Bohia Tea—Russia Duck—Hemp
and Bar-Iron, which he will sell, at his Store, in Thames-
street, Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash or Country
Produce.

N. B. West-India Rum, Sugar or Molasses received in
Payment for Salt, Tea, or English Goods.
Newport, Nov. 18, 1785.

James Center

Begs Leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he
has imported a fresh Supply of
PERFUMERY:—viz.

Oil of Lavender, Essence of Bergamot, Oil of
Rosaum, and Lavender Water—Down Puffs with
Boxes, Silk Ditto with Bags—Razor-Straps, with 2 Razors
in each—Shaving Boxes, with and without Glasses—
Scented and plain Hair-Powder, Shaving Powder—the
best Windsor Shaving Soap—the Royal chemical Wash-
ball, for beautifying the Skin—Common Ditto—Tooth
Brushes, Court-Plaster, and Hair Ribbon—Hard and soft
Pomatum—Pinching and Curling-Tongs—the Genevian
Bears Grease—Dressing Combs—Hones—Powder Knives
—long and short double Hair-Pins—Tin Tacks—Silk
Curls and raw Silk.

Ladies Commodore, Curls and Brades, made in the
newest Fashion.

N. B. Said CENTER will give a generous Price for
good long Hair.

Newport, November 18, 1785.

For NEW-YORK.

The Sloop New-York Packet;

THOMAS TIPP, Master,

WILL sail in a few Days—She is an entire new
Vessel, of about 60 Tons Burthen, and has ex-
cellent Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or
Passage apply to the Master on board, at Freebody's
Wharf, below the Red Market.

Newport, Nov. 19, 1785.

Christopher Champlin

Has for SALE, at his STORE,
BOHEA TEA by the Chest—Swedish Bar-Iron
—Russia Duck—Ticklenburg—Ozenbrigs—Ravent
Duck—Hyson and Congo Teas—Flour—Coarse and fine
Salt—Window Glass—with a small Assortment of Piece
Goods.

CASH—or any of the above Articles, will be given
for clean FLAX-SEED.

Newport, August 20, 1785.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of informing the
Public, that he has opened a Shop at Mr. JOHN G.
WANTON's, near the State-House, where he carries on
the CLOCK and WATCH MAKING BUSINESS
in all their Branches—Plain, Quarter, and Chime Clocks
kept in Repair by the Year, horizontal and repeating
Watches kept in Repair by the Year, the same as in
London; Watches that never wind up (commonly called
perpetual Motion Watches) carefully repaired and war-
ranted; Expansion slide Watches carefully examined—
All Barometers, Thermometers, and Hydrometers, Air-
Pumps, Microscopes, Telescopes, reflecting and refract-
ing, and most Kind of philosophical Instruments repaired
on the most reasonable Terms, by

BENJAMIN DUDLEY.

N. B. He returns his Thanks to those Ladies and
Gentlemen, who have favoured him with their Custom
and hopes of Continuance of their Favours, by having their
Work done well and with Despatch.

Newport, August 5, 1785.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,
AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY;
A BICKERSTAFF'S ALMANACK for 1786—Wear-
ing Paper, &c.

Newport, August 8, 1785.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON and LISBON.

A Supply of GOODS,

Which makes his Assortment saleable for all Seasons,
and now selling, by

George Gibbs,

Who has at his STORES,
Superfine and Common Philadelphia FLOUR,
and BAR-IRON, assorted,
Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES,
West-India and New-England RUM by the Hoghead
or Barrel,
MOLASSES by the Hoghead,
Burlington and Connecticut PORK,
and CORN,

Coarse and fine SALT,
Genuine Madeira and Port WINEs in Quarter-Casks,
CITRON in small Boxes.

Clean FLAX-SEED, BARLEY, CHEESE, and
IMPORT-ORDERS, will be received in pay.
Newport, July 22, 1785.

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Has for SALE at his STORE,
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Iron—Russia Duck—Ticklenburg—Ravent
Duck—Hyson, Congo, and Souchong Teas.
Newport, October 20, 1785.

Jacob Isaacks,

BROKER,

Informes the Public that he carries on said Business in all
its Branches, and has now for Sale, on the most rea-
sonable Terms,

JAMAICA Spirits and West-India

Rum—Jamaica Sugar of different Sorts—Rig-
ging—Bar-Iron—Russia Duck—New and
Old Vessels of different Sizes—Houses, Farms and
Lots of Land—Twenty-seven Rights in the Township
of Wenlock, in the State of Vermont, each Right con-
taining 320 Acres, they will be disposed of on very rea-
sonable Terms, and the greatest Part of the Payment will
be taken in Government Securities of this or any of the
neighbouring States.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS HOWLAND,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
WEST-INDIA RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
NEW-ENGLAND RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
MOLASSES, by Ditto, Ditto,
SUGARS by Ditto, Ditto,
BOHEA TEA, by the Hundred or Dozen,
BRANDY, by the Anchor,
Cash, Salt, Dry or West-India Goods given for clean
Flax-Seed, at his Store.

Thomas Green' & Sons,

AT the Red-Buck, near the Red Market, having just
imported a fresh Supply of EUROPEAN GOODS,
suitable for the approaching Winter, continue to sell at
usual

CHEAP for CASH.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1785.

Walter Channing,

Has imported in the latest Vessels from LONDON,
A general Assortment of
English and India GOODS,
Which he is selling on the lowest Terms, at his Store
in Thames-street, the Corner of the New-Lane,
CASH, Salt, or any Kind of Goods given for
FLAX-SEED.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND,

Newport, October 29, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Commissioner's Office for liquidating
the Accounts between this State and the
United States, is removed to the House of
Mr. John Banister, now occupied by Mr.
Alexander Hamilton, where Attendance will
be given at the usual Hours.

All Claimants are desired to pay Atten-
tion to the Resolve of Congress, dated the
17th of March, 1785—published by Order
of his Excellency the Governor the 9th of
April last in the Providence Gazette.

EDWARD CHINN, Commissioner.

See the Resolve alluded to also in the Newport Me-
cury of April 9, 1785.

On Monday last died, at Providence, after a short Illness, the Rev. JOHN GRAVES, for many Years, Minister of the Episcopal Church in that Town; during which Time, a Life of the most exemplary Piety, and an unwearied Dilligence in discharging the great and important Duties of his Office, he justly merited the Character of a faithful Servant of Jesus Christ, as he had the Love and Esteem of good Men of every Denomination.
*A feeble Nature drops, perhaps, a Tear,
Reason and Religion, better taught,
Congratulate the dead, and crown his Tomb,
with Wealth triumphant.*

By His EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM GREENE, Esq;
Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief, of and over the State of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations:
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly, at the Session held at South Kingstown, on the last Monday in October last, taking into Consideration, that it is highly becoming all States and Governments to make public Acknowledgements, with Thanksgiving, to the Creator and Supreme Governor of the Universe, for all his Mercies, did pass an Act, ordering and directing, that Thursday, the First Day of December next, should be observed by the Inhabitants of this State as a Day of public THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for the Enjoyment of the free Exercise of our Rights and Liberties, religious and civil; for the Means of a Christian and liberal Education; for blessing the Labour of our Hands, in giving us to reap plentifully the Fruits of the Earth in their due Season, and for all his other Mercies, particularly during the Year past; and having had a strict Observance of the aforesaid Day, for the Purpose aforesaid: And requested me to issue a Proclamation accordingly:

I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit to issue this Proclamation, to make known the same: And do hereby call upon the Inhabitants of this State, to assemble themselves on the said Day, in their usual Places of public Worship, for the said Purpose; and strictly to observe the same as a Day of solemn and public Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for all his Blessings and Mercies.

Given under my Hand, this Tenth Day of November, in the Tenth Year of Independence, A. D. 1785.

WILLIAM GREENE.

By his Excellency's Command,
HENRY WARD, Sec'y.
God save the United States of America.

NAVAL-OFFICE, Port of Newport, Nov. 19, 1785.
INWARD ENTRIES, From
Brigantine Washington, W. Gardner, Copenhagen.
Sloop Dolphin, J. Locke, Massachusetts.
CLEARED, For
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton, New-York.
Brigantine Happy Return, J. Grimes, North-Carolina.
Sloop Phebe, S. McClellan, Georgia.
Sloop Sally, H. Tew, Hispaniola.

Messrs. Printers,

By inserting the following Question, in your next Paper, taken from a Boston Magazine, you will oblige
A CUSTOMER.

P a Cardinal can pray a Soul out of Purgatory by himself in an Hour, a Bishop in three Hours, a Priest in five, and a Prier in seven.—In what time can they pray out three Souls, all praying together?

By the late Arrival of the Western Mail, during the Winter Season, and the Request of several Customers, we intend to alter the Publication of this Paper from Saturday to Monday.

Insurance-Office, Newport.

ALL Persons indebted to the Underwriters of this Office, for Premiums on Risques already terminated, are earnestly requested to call and discharge their Notes: Those especially, for whose Notes the Money has been long due, must not expect any further Indulgence, as there are several Demands upon the Office that must be soon discharged.
November 21, 1785.

WANTED, BY Brown, Rogers, & Brown,

OF PROVIDENCE,
TWO LADS, about 14 Years of Age, to serve in the Rope-making-Business for five Years. They will be provided with good and sufficient Board and Lodging, and be completely clothed during their Apprenticeship, and be furnished with a decent Suit of Clothes at its Expiration. For further Particulars inquire of **DANIEL & JOSEPH ROGERS**, or **ROBERT ROGERS**, in Thames-street.
Newport, Nov. 18, 1785.

MARTIN BENSON

Has just imported in the Ship Jane from St. Martin's, a CARGO of excellent ROCK SALT.—He has also imported in the Washington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen, choice Bohea Tea—Russia Duck—Hemp and Bar-Iron, which he will sell, at his Store, in Thames-street, Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. West-India Rum, Sugar or Molasses received in Payment for Salt, Tea, or English Goods.
Newport, Nov. 18, 1785.

James Center

Begs Leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has imported a fresh Supply of

PERFUMERY:—viz.

OIL of Lavender, Essence of Bergamot, Oil of Rhodum, and Lavender Water—Down Puffs with Boxes, Silk Ditto with Bags—Razor-Straps, with a Razor in each—Shaving Boxes, with and without Glasses—Scented and plain Hair-Powder, shaving Powder—the best Windsor shaving Soap—the Royal chymical Wash-ball, for beautifying the Skin—Common Ditto—Tooth Brushes, Court-Plaster, and Hair Ribbon—Hard and soft Pomatum—Pinching and Curling-Tongs—the Genevieve Bears Grease—Dressing Combs—Hones—Powder Knives—long and short double Hair-Pins—Tin Tacks—Silk Curls and raw Silk.

Ladies Commodies, Curls and Brades, made in the newest Fashion.
N. B. Said CENTER will give a generous Price for good long Hair.

Newport, November 18, 1785.

For NEW-YORK.

The Sloop New-York Packet;

THOMAS TRIPP, Master,

WILL sail in a few Days—She is an entire new Vessel, of about 60 Tons Burthen, and has excellent Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, at Freebody's Wharf, below the Red Market.
Newport, Nov. 19, 1785.

Christopher Champlin

Has for SALE, at his STORE, **BOHEA TEA** by the Chest—Swedish Bar-Iron—Russia Duck—Ticklenburg—Ozenbrigs—Raven Duck—Hyson and Congo Teas—Flour—Coarse and fine Salt—Window Glass—with a small Assortment of Piece Goods.

CASH—or any of the above Articles, will be given for clean FLAX-SEED.
Newport, August 20, 1785.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of informing the Public, that he has opened a Shop at Mr. JOHN G. WANTON'S, near the State-House, where he carries on the **CLOCK and WATCH MAKING BUSINESS** in all their Branches—Plain, Quarter, and Chime Clocks kept in Repair by the Year, horizontal and repeating Watches kept in Repair by the Year, the same as in London; Watches that never wind up (commonly called perpetual Motion Watches) carefully repaired and warranted; Expansion slide Watches carefully examined—Also Barometers, Thermometers, and Hydrometers, Air-Pumps, Microscopes, Telescopes, reflecting and refracting, and most Kind of philosophical Instruments repaired on the most reasonable Terms, by

BENJAMIN DUDLEY.

N. B. He returns his Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen, who have favoured him with their Custom and hopes a Continuance of their Favours, by having their Work done well and with Despatch.
Newport, August 5, 1785.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

A N Assortment of **BOOKS and STATIONARY**; **BICKERSTAFF'S ALMANACK** for 1786—Writing Paper, &c.
Newport, October 2, 1785.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON and LISBON:

A Supply of GOODS,

Which makes his Assortment saleable for all Seasons, and now selling, by

George Gibbs,

Who has at his STORES, Superfine and Common Philadelphia FLOUR, and BAR-IRON, assorted, Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES, West-India and New-England RUM by the Hoghead or Barrel, MOLASSES by the Hoghead, Burlington and Connecticut PORK, and CORN, Coarse and fine SALT, Genuine Madeira and Port WINES in Quarter-Casks, CITRON in small Boxes. Clean FLAX-SEED, BARLEY, CHEESE, and IMPOST-ORDERS, will be received in pay.
Newport, July 22, 1785.

George Champlin,

Has for SALE at his STORE, **BOHEA TEA**, by the Chest—Swedish Bar-Iron—Russia Duck—Ticklenburg—Raven Duck—Hyson, Congo, and Souchong Teas.
Newport, October 20, 1785.

Jacob Isaacks,

BROKER,

Informs the Public that he carries on said Business in all its Branches, and has now for Sale, on the most reasonable Terms,

JAMAICA Spirits and West-India Rum—Jamaica Sugar of different Sorts—Rising—Bar-Iron—Russia Duck—New and Old Vessels of different Sizes—Houses, Farms and Lots of Land—Twenty-seven Rights in the Township of Wenlock, in the State of Vermont, each Right containing 320 Acres, they will be disposed of on very reasonable Terms, and the greatest Part of the Payment will be taken in Government Securities of this or any of the neighbouring States.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS HOWLAND,

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At the Red-Buck, near the red Market, having just imported a fresh supply of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the approaching Winter, continue to sell as usual

CHEAP for CASH.

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TO BE SOLD,

 THE House now occupied by Mr. Thomas Rumrell, with a good Garden and Yard Room belonging thereto, its Situation is pleasant and equal to any in the City for Business, being in a central and most public Part of Thames-street, fronting thereon about 45 Feet, and extends Eastward about 110 Feet on the North Church-Lane. Also a valuable Lot of Land above it fronting the same Lane, about 170 Feet, and about 50 Feet in Width to the South, the Premises will be sold together or separately, as may best suit the Purchaser. For Terms apply to
THOMAS WICKHAM.
 Newport, Nov. 11, 1785.

THE Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton, having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of MARY WANTON, Widow, late of said Tiverton, deceased, represented Insolvent: We do hereby give Notice to all those who have any Demands on said Estate, that we shall attend to receive their respective Claims, at the House of Capt. Nathaniel Briggs, in said Town, on the last Saturday in November, 1785, and the first Monday in March, 1786.
BENJAMIN HOWLAND;
DANIEL DEVOL.
 September 20, 1785.

Ethan Clarke
 Has for SALE at his STORE,
 WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar—Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel—Excellent Brandy by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Anchor—The very first Quality of Claret by the Box—Bohea Tea—Indigo, &c.
 Also best Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cart-Tier (said to be the best manufactured in America) Iron Hogshead Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice, Figs by the Box: Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Ash Oars. All really cheap, notwithstanding the Scarcity of Money!
 Newport, July 1, 1785.

PRIVATE LODGINGS
 For GENTLEMEN and LADIES,
 ARE now opened at that elegant and airy Seat of JOHN BANISTER, Esq; in Newport, by the Subscriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to those Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to honor him with their Company, and flatters himself, that the great Expence he has been at in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthiness of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the most pointed Attention being paid by their
 Most obedient,
 And most obliged,
 Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
 N. B. The Price is Four Dollars per Week for a Gentleman or Lady, and Two for a Servant.

S. C. H. E. M. E.
L O T T E R Y.
GRANTED by the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, at their Session in February, 1784, for raising 1500 Dollars, to be appropriated towards repairing the Meeting and Parsonage Houses of the CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY in the Town of Tiverton, late under the pastoral Care of the Rev. Othniel Gambell, deceased, which were in a great Measure destroyed in the late War.
FIRST CLASS.

1 Prize of	100 Dollars;	is	100 Dollars.
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ANECDOTE.
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THOMAS WICKHAM.
 Newport, Nov. 11, 1785.

THE Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton, having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of MARY WANTON, Widow, late of said Tiverton, deceased, represented Insolvent: We do hereby give Notice to all those who have any Demands on said Estate, that we shall attend to receive their respective Claims, at the House of Capt. Nathaniel Briggs, in said Town, on the last Saturday in November, 1785, and the first Monday in March, 1786.
BENJAMIN HOWLAND;
DANIEL DEVOL.
 September 20, 1785.

Ethan Clarke
 Has for SALE at his STORE,
WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar—Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel—Excellent Coniac Brandy by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Anchor—The very first Quality of Claret by the Box—Bohea Tea—Indigo, &c.
 Also best Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cast-Tier (said to be the best manufactured in America) Iron Hogshead Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice,—Flour by the Box: Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Ash Oars. All really cheap, notwithstanding the Scarcity of Money!
 Newport, July 1, 1785.

PRIVATE LODGINGS
 For GENTLEMEN and LADIES,
ARE now opened at that elegant and airy Seat of **JOHN BANISTER, Esq;** in Newport, by the Subscriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to those Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to honor him with their Company, and flatters himself, that the great Experience he has been in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthfulness of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the most pointed Attention being paid by their
 Most obedient,
 And most obliged,
 Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
 N. B. The Price is Four Dollars per Week for a Gentleman or Lady, and Two for a Servant.

S C H E M E
L O T T E R Y.
GRANTED by the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, at their Session in February, 1784, for raising 1500 Dollars, to be appropriated towards repairing the Meeting and Parsonage Houses of the CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY in the Town of Tiverton, late under the pastoral Care of the Rev. Othniel Gambell, deceased, which were in a great Measure destroyed in the late War.

FIRST CLASS		
1 Prize of	100 Dollars, is	100 Dollars.
1	50	50
2	30	60
5	20	100
10	10	100
783	2	1562
300 Prizes,		1972 Dollars.
1400 Blanks.	For the Design,	228
2200 Tickets, at 1 Dollar each, is		2200 Dollars.
SECOND CLASS.		
1	200	200
2	100	200
4	50	200
6	25	150
10	16	160
20	10	200
100	4	400
760	3	2280
1 First drawn		5
1 Last drawn		5
905 Prizes,		3800
1295 Blanks.	For the Design,	600
2200 Tickets, at 2 Dollars each, is		4400 Dollars.
THIRD CLASS.		
1	500	500
1	250	250
1	125	125
3	50	400
10	25	250
40	16	640
50	8	400
670	5	3350
1 First drawn		7
1 Last drawn		6
783 Prizes		5928
1417 Blanks.	For the Design,	672
2200 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is		6600 Dollars.
Raised by the First Class,		228 Dollars.
By the Second Class,		600
By the Third Class,		672
		1500

Prizes of Two Dollars, in the First Class will be paid by Tickets in the Second Class;—and Prizes of Three Dollars in the Second Class will be paid by Tickets in the Third Class.
 As the Scheme is calculated so very advantageously for the Adventurers, the Directors think it needless to say any Thing in its Praise.
 To prevent the Drawing the Second Class being delayed, by the Ticket-Prizes not being exchanged seasonably; Tickets shall be assigned to the Holders of them, by the Managers, before the Drawing of the same, in the following Manner.—The lowest Number of the Two Dollar Prizes shall be assigned to No. 1, the next lowest to No. 2, and so on to the highest Number of the Two Dollar Prizes; and in the same Manner for the Ticket-Prizes in the Second Class.
 A List of the Prizes shall be published in the UNITED STATES CHRONICLE, printed at Providence, as soon as the Drawing is completed; which the Managers flatter themselves will be by the 26th of December next.—Prizes not demanded in Six Months after Publication shall be deemed as generously given for the Purposes aforesaid.
 The Managers appointed are Messieurs Joseph Taber, Pardon Gray, John Cooke, William Ladd, William Whitridge, Abraham Brown, Benjamin Howland, and Nathaniel Briggs, who have given Bonds for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.
 TICKETS in the First Class, at 1 Dollar each (and but just 14 Blanks to a Prize) may be had of the Managers, of Jacob Richardson, Esq; at the Post-Office, Newport, and by the Printers hereof.
 Tiverton, Nov. 10, 1785.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Public, That he has opened his EVENING SINGING SCHOOL, in an elegant Chamber of Mr. Nathaniel Smith's, in Thames-street; where any Lady or Gentleman who wishes to be instructed in that noble and entertaining Art, are desired to attend, and their Favours shall be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant,
 Newport, Nov. 10, 1785. **JOSEPH DYER.**

JUST PUBLISHED,
 And now selling by **JACOB RICHARDSON,** at the Post-Office, Newport.
T H E
North-American Calendar:
O R T H E
Rhode-Island Almanack,
 For the YEAR of our LORD CHRIST
 1786.
 Being the Second after Bissextile, or Leap Year, and the Tenth of American Independence.
 Containing every Thing useful and necessary.

IMPORTED BY
Martin Benson,
 And now opening for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street a large and general Assortment of Woollen Goods suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting of
BROADCLOTHS, Plains, Strouds, Swanskins, Blankets, Caps, Stockings, Gloves, Mittins, &c. &c. &c.
 Baizes, Duffels, Ratteens, Frizes, Kerseys, Serges, Cambleteens,
 Newport, Sept. 23, 1785.

Thomas Howland
BE G S Leave to return his best Thanks to his Old Customers and the Public in general for their past Favours, and to inform them, that he has just received the last Vessels from London, a well chosen Assortment of European G O O D S, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on as reasonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.
 Also West-India Goods as usual.
 Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impost-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

To be L E T, and entered immediately,
T H E commodious and well finished Dwelling House, belonging to Captain John Warren, on Easton's Point, together with the Wharf, Stores and Stable. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.
 Newport, October 1, 1785.

Just imported from London, and now selling by
Walter Easton,
 Next Door below the Brick-Market,
A Very neat and general Assortment of English and India G O O D S, suitable for the Fall and Winter, at as low a Rate as can be purchased in the State.—He returns his best Thanks to his former Customers, and hopes he shall be able to convince them, and all who favour him with their Custom in future, that his Affection are just.
 He has likewise for sale Turk's Island SALT by the Bushel or larger Quantity.
 N. B. Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Cheese, Wool, and Orders on the Impost Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

L O S T, as is supposed, between Bristol and the City of Newport, on the East Road, on or about the 7th of July last, a new Morocco Minion or Pencil Book, with Ass-skin Leaves containing Two Treasurer's Notes, One of Twenty and the other of Ten Dollars, and also One or Two other Papers. Whoever will return the same to the Printers hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.
 Newport, Sept. 16, 1785.

R A G S.
TH E highest Price is given for clean Linen, Cotton and Cotton and Linen R A G S, old JUNK SAIL-CLOTH, by SAMUEL THURBER, in Constitution-street, by EDWARD THURBER, opposite Mr. Samuel Young's, and at THURBER PAPER-MILL, at the North-End of Providence. At each of which Places may be had, Cloths, Press Papers, of the best Kind; writing, Printing, Wrapping, glazed, and common Bonnet Papers, &c. Exchange for Rags, Indian Corn, Rye, and many Kinds of Country Produce.
 Providence, May 30, 1785.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1785. THE

NEWPORT

Containing the freshest ADVICES

Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER,

"When our Country calls—Friends,
up, nor own a Sense beyond the Public

MARTIN BENSON

Has just imported in the Ship Jane from St. Martin's, CARGO of excellent ROCK SALT.—He has also imported in the Washington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen, choice Bohemian Tea—Russia Duck—Hemp and Bar-Iron, which he will sell, at his Store, in Thames-Street, Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. West-India Rum, Sugar or Molasses received in Payment for Salt, Tea, or English Goods.
Newport, Nov. 18, 1785.

Insurance-Office, Newport.

ALL Persons indebted to the Underwriters of this Office, for Premiums on Risques already terminated, are earnestly requested to call and discharge their Notes: Those especially, for whose Notes the Money has been long due, must not expect any further Indulgence, as there are several Demands upon the Office that must be soon discharged.
November 22, 1785.

James Center

Begs Leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has imported a fresh Supply of

PERFUMERY:—viz.

Oil of Lavender, Essence of Burgamot, Oil of Rhodum, and Logwood. In each—Shaving Boxes, with and without Glasses—Scented and plain Hair-Powder, Shaving Powder—the best Windsor Shaving Soap—the Royal chymical Wash-ball, for beautifying the Skin—Common Ditto—Teeth Brushes, Court-Plaster, and Hair Ribbon—Hard and soft Pomatum—Pinching and Curling-Tongs—the Genevian Bears Grease—Dressing Combs—Hones—Powder Knives—long and short double Hair-Pins—Tin Tacks—Silk Cuffs and raw Silk.

Ladies Commodities, Curls and Brades, made in the newest Fashion.

N. B. Said CENTER will give a generous Price for good long Hair.

Newport, November 18, 1785.

WANTED, BY Brown, Rogers, & Brown,

OF PROVIDENCE,

TWO LADS, about 14 Years of Age, to serve in the Rope-making-Business for five Years. They will be provided with good and sufficient Board and Lodging, and be completely clothed during their Apprenticeship, and be furnished with a decent Suit of Clothes at its Expiration. For further Particulars inquire of DANIEL & JOSEPH ROGERS, or ROBERT ROGERS, in Thames-street.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1785.

Christopher Champlin

Has for SALE, at his STORE,

BOHEAT by the Chest—Swedish Bar-Iron—Russia Duck—Ticklenburg—Ozenbrigs—Ravens Duck—Hyson and Congo Teas—Flour—Coarse and fine Salt—Window Glass—with a small Assortment of Piece Goods.

CASH—or any of the above Articles, will be given for clean FLAX-SEED.

Newport, August 20, 1785.

To be LET, and entered immediately,

THE commodious

and well finished Dwelling-

House, belonging to Captain

John Warren, on Easton's

Point, together with the

Wharf, Stores and Stable. For further

Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, October 1, 1785.



[No. 1261.]

MERCURY

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

at the Foot of the PARADE

Sons, and Sires, should yield their Treasure
safety." BROOKES'S GUSTAVUS VASA.

IRISH BILL.

[Concluded from our last.]

AND be it declared by the authority
afore said to be a fundamental and
essential condition of the present Set-
tlement, That so long as the com-
merce to the countries beyond the
Cape of Good Hope, to the Streights of Magel-
lan shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive
Company having liberty to import into the port of
London only, all ships freighted by the said Com-
pany, and which shall have cleared out from the
port of London for any of the said countries, shall
be at liberty to touch at any of the ports of Ire-
land and to take on board in Great-Britain, any
Act or Acts to the contrary notwithstanding; and
that any goods of the growth, produce, or manufac-
ture of Ireland, exported by the East-India Compa-
ny to any of the said countries beyond the Cape of
Good Hope, shall be considered as British goods
within the meaning of any obligation which may
at any time exist upon the said Company to send
out to those countries certain quantities of the
goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture
of Great-Britain; and that no ships shall be
permitted to sail from the port of London, and except such
foreign ships as might, by any law now or here-
after be in force, clear out for foreign settlements
in the said countries, from Great-Britain, which
ships shall be allowed to clear out from Ireland
in the same manner as from Great-Britain; and
that whenever the commerce to the said coun-
tries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive
Company having liberty to import into the port
of London only, the growth, produce, or manu-
facture of the said countries beyond the Cape of
Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, shall be
importable into Ireland from the British or for-
eign settlements in the East-Indies, subject to the
same duties and regulations as the like goods
shall from time to time be subject to on importa-
tion into Great-Britain, and it prohibited to be
imported into Great-Britain, shall in like manner
be prohibited from being imported into Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority afore said
That it shall be held and adjudged to be a funda-
mental and essential condition of the present Set-
tlement, that so long as the commerce to the
countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the
Streights of Magellan shall be carried on solely
by an exclusive Company having liberty to im-
port into the port of London only, no goods
of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the
said countries shall be allowed to be imported in-
to Ireland but thro' Great-Britain, except dyes,
stuffs, drugs, cotton or other wool, and spices,
and such other articles as are or hereafter may be
importable into Great-Britain from foreign Euro-
pean countries; which articles may be imported
into Ireland from foreign European countries, so
long as the same are importable from foreign
European countries, into Great-Britain; and
that it shall be lawful to export any goods of the
growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the
said countries, from Great-Britain to Ireland;
and that such duties as may now by law be re-
tained thereon on such exportation shall continue
to be so retained, but that an account shall be
kept thereof, and that the amount thereof shall
be remitted, by the Receiver General of his Ma-
jesty's customs in Great-Britain, to the proper
officer of his Majesty's revenue in Ireland, to be

placed to the account of his Majesty's revenue
there, subject to the disposal of the Parliament of
that kingdom.

And be it declared by the authority afore said
That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fun-
damental and essential condition of the present
Settlement, That all goods and commodities
whatever, which shall hereafter be imported into
this kingdom from Ireland, or into Ireland from
Great-Britain, should be put, by laws to be pass-
ed in the Parliaments of the two kingdoms, under
the same regulations, with respect to bonds, cock-
ets, and other instruments, to which the like
goods are subject in passing from one port of this
kingdom to another: be it therefore enacted by
the authority afore said, That all goods, which
shall be shipped or put on board in any port, creek
or member of any port, in this kingdom, to be
carried to any port or place in the kingdom of
Ireland, shall be accompanied with the like suf-
ferance and cocket, and subject to the like bond
and security, as are required by any law in Great-
Britain for the like goods passing from one port
in Great-Britain to another.

And be it declared by the authority afore said
That it shall be held and adjudged to be a funda-
mental and essential condition of the present Set-
tlement, that the inhabitants of both kingdoms
shall have an equal right to carry on fisheries on
every part of the coasts of the British dominions:
Be it therefore enacted by the authority afore said,
That the subjects of his Majesty residing in Ire-
land shall have equal privileges and advantages
with his Majesty's subjects residing in Great-Bri-
tain, in fishing on the coasts of Great-Britain, and
the territories belonging thereto.

And be it declared by the authority afore said
That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fun-
damental and essential condition of the present
Settlement, that the importation of articles from
foreign countries shall be regulated from time to
time, in each kingdom, on such terms as may
effectually favour the importation of similar ar-
ticles of the growth produce, or manufacture of
the other, except in the case of materials of ma-
nufacture which are, or hereafter may be, allow-
ed to be imported from foreign countries duty
free.

And be it declared and enacted by the authori-
ty afore said, That this Act, and every part there-
of, shall commence and be in force on the

provided that before the said

an act shall have been passed in the Par-
liament of Ireland, which shall appropriate what-
ever sum the gross produce of the hereditary reve-
nue shall amount to, after deducting all draw-
backs, over and above the sum of six hundred
and fifty-six thousand pounds in each year, to-
wards the support of the naval force of the em-
pire, to be applied in such manner as the Par-
liament of that kingdom shall direct in the said
Act, and which shall also provide that it shall be
held and adjudged to be a fundamental and